

BJELOVITIC, M.

World production of steel in 1961. Geogr hor 8 no.4:44-46 '62.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205420006-2

Detail B, V

2

These are the study of domestication of

domestic

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205420006-2"

BJORK, V.O.; INTONTI, F.; LORKIEWICZ, Z.; NORLUND, S.

Pacemaker treatment in Adams-Stokes syndrome. Cor vasa 7
no.2:93-100 '65.

1. Department of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery, University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden, and the Surgical Department, Medical Academy, Lodz, Poland.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000205420006-2

L 30405-55

EPA/ENT(1)/EPA(1)2/EPA(1)/EPA(1)/EPA(1)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000205420006-2"

BKHANU MURTI, T.S.

Asymptotic behavior of zonal spherical functions on Siegel's
upper half-plane. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.5:1027-1030 D '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Pred-
stavleno akademikom I.G. Petrovskiy.
(Groups, Theory of)

BKHANU-MURTI, T. S. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- "~~The~~ Analogue of the Plancherelle
formula for spherical functions on classical irreducible non-compact symmetrical
of maximum-rank spaces." Mos, 1961. (Mos State Univ in M. V. Lomonosov. ^oMechanics-
Math Faculty). (KL, 4-61, 183)

with RKD-57 and RKU-86 chambers. The results of phase analysis are shown in Table 1 of the Enclosure. Strontium oxide was shown to be

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L 40727-65

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205420006-2"

L 47185-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6027193

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/008/1965/1966

AUTHOR: Bkargava, Kh. D.; Kovba, L. M.; Martynenko, L. I.; Spitsyn, V. I.ORG: Inorganic Chemistry Department, Moscow State University in. M. V. Lomonosov
(Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)TITLE: Reactions of barium oxide with rare earth oxidesSOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 1965-1966

TOPIC TAGS: barium oxide, barium compound, rare earth compound

ABSTRACT: In a study of the solid-phase reactions of BaO with rare earth oxides, pressed pellets of stoichiometric mixtures were fired at 1000-1300°C, and the products were subjected to X-ray phase analysis with RKD-57 cameras. The reactions of BaO with Nd₂O₃, Sm₂O₃, Gd₂O₃ and Ho₂O₃ proceed at a rapid rate even at 850°C, whereas the reaction with Lu₂O₃ and especially Tb₂O₃ takes place above 1000°C. Ta₂O₃ and Er₂O₃ do not react with BaO up to 1200°C; this is probably due to the fact that at this temperature the products BaTa₂O₇ and BaEr₂O₇ are at the verge of transition from a CaFe₂O₇-type structure to a BaYb₂O₇-type structure. BaYb₂O₇ and BaLa₂O₇ crystallize in the hexagonal system, and their sublattice parameters are given. The type of their superstructure could not be determined. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUM DATE: 15Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 *eqh*

UDC: 546.65*431*21

BKHATTACHARIYA SUDKHIDRA NATEKH; SARAYEVA, V.V.

Radiolysis of diluted aqueous solutions of isopropyl alcohol
in the presence of oxygen. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 19
no.5:53-56 S-0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205420006-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/08/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205420006-2"

BLABLA, Jan, inz., G.Sc.

Transfer impedance of a cascade of identical passive parallel-symmetrical four-poles. Slaboproudy obzor 23 no.10:601-603 0 '62.

BLABLA, Jan, inz. CSc.; TRFAL, Viktor, dr. CSc.

Postgraduate course of quantum electronics. Glabogrudy obzor 25 no.12:
712-743 E '64.

BLAELA, Jan; TRKAL, Viktor

Postgraduate course of quantum electronics. Cs cas fys 15
no.2:176-178 '65.

BLABLA, J.; JOHN, J.; JELINKOVA, A.; VENDL, J.

On some conditions for the use of lasers in photocoagulation of the retina. Cesk. oftal. 21 no.4:281-291 J1 '65.

1. Oftalmologicka katedra Ustavu detskeho lekarstvi v Praze (vedouci doc. dr. F.V. Michal) a Ustav radiotechniky a elektromiky Ceskoslovenskeji akademii ved v Praze (reditel inz. V. Zima, CSc.).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Farm Animals. Domestic Birds

Q-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 50102

Author : Blabla Stepan, Horsak Josef

Inst :

Title : Our Efforts in Raising and Improving the Quality of Goose Breeds.

Orig Pub : Drubeznictvi, 1957, 5, No 4, 53-54

Abstract : In order to improve the quality of goose breeds, the inter-
mating of the birds of the first and second generations
should be prevented. Increased feedings during the time of
egg laying are recommended. --G.A. Titov

Card : 1/1

BLABLE, J.

Blable, J., and others.

Blable, J., and others. Experiences with measuring instruments produced by
Tesla in Brno; also, comments by Tesla, Brno. p. 633.

Vol. 17, no. 11, Nov. 1956
SLABOPROUDY OBZOR
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, May 1957
Nol 5

BLABOL, Karel, inz.

Development in the design of heavy-duty turboalternators. El
tech obzor 51 no.10:551-553 0 '62.

1. Zavody V.I. Lenina, n.p., Plzen.

BLABOLIL, F.

Konstrukce z plastických hmot: Ložiska a ozubena kola; příručka pro dílnu a konstrukci.
V Praze, 1950. 67p. (Technické příručky Praze, sv. 12) / Plastic material
construction: bearings and cogwheels; a handbook for workshop practice. illus., bibl., 7

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions. Vol.3, No.3, Library of Congress, March 1954,
Uncl.

BLABOLIL, F.

Dentakryl in the manufacture of molds. Stroj vyr 9 no.6:308-309 '61.

1. Vyvoj, n.p., Okula, Nyrsko.

Bi. A804/L
BLAPOLIX, F.

Polyamide clamping elements. Stroj vyr 9 no.7:354-356 '61.

1. Vyvoj, n.p. Okula, Nyrsko.

BLABOLIL, F.

Prolongation of service life of gears from cured fabrics. Stroj vyr
9 no.7:356 '61.

1. Vyvoj, n.p. Okula, Myrsko.

BLABOLIL, Frantisek

"Pressed tools from plastics" by Zdenek Meisl, Reviewed by
Frantisek Blabolil. Stroj vyr 10 no.8:417 '62.

Z/031/63/011/004/001/002
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Blabolil, František

TITLE: Glass fibre-reinforced plastics

PERIODICAL: Strojírenská výroba, v. 11, no. 4, 1963, 174 - 179

TEXT: General information is given on the use of glass fibre-reinforced plastics, based on catalog information of West and East German firms. In addition, a few applications of glass fibre-reinforced plastics at the ZVIL Works, Pilsen, are described - for instance, pressed parts for the body and cabin of electric locomotives, blades for large-diameter, slowly-rotating fans and bandings for the rotors of electric machinery. There are 19 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Závody V.I. Lenina, Plzeň
(V.I. Lenin Works, Pilsen)

Card 1/1

BLABOLIL Frantisek

Plastic material processing machines exhibited at the 1963
Leipzig Spring Fair. Stroj vyr 11 no.6:308-311 Je '63.

1. Zavody V.I. Lenina, n.p., Plzen.

BLABOLIL, Frantisek

"Silicon rubber" by [inz.] Jiri Trejbal. Reviewed by Frantisek
Blabolil. Stroj vyr ll no.7:370 '63.

BLABOLIL, Frantisek

"Building materials and parts from plastics" by M.I. Chigerovic
[Khigerovich, M.I.]. Reviewed by Frantisek Blabolil. Stroj vyr
11 no.7:372 '63.

BLABOLIZ, Frantisek

"Hardenable laminates" by Jan Brzezinski. Reviewed by
Frantisek Elabolil. Stroj vyr 11 no.11:587 N'63.

BLABOLIL, Frantisek.

"Phenoplasts" by S.Hudecek. Reviewed by Frantisek Blabolil.
Stroj vyr 11 no.10:531 0 '63.

Blabolil, K.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic
Substances

G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4826

Author : Korbl Liri, Blabolil Karel

Title : Analytical Use of Silver Permanganate. IV. Micro-
Determination of Carbon and Hydrogen

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1955, 49, No 11, 1664-1666; Sb. chekhosl.
khim. rabot, 1956, 21, No 2, 318-321

Abstract : The product of thermal decomposition of AgMnO_4 (I)
(RZhKhim, 1956, 65356) can serve as the filling of a
combustion tube for the determination of C and H.
Traces of organic substances present in the oxygen being
used are removed in an additional tube containing I,
having a length of 3.5 cm, at a temperature of 400-500°.
Absorption of H_2O and CO_2 is effected in open vessels,
according to Pregl. To remove NO_2 from the gases, fol-
lowing combustion of N-containing substances use is

Card 1/2

- 50 -

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology Chemical Products and
Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic*
ABST. JOUR. : REXhim., No. 19, 1959, No. 69925
AUTHOR : Berndt, W.; Place, Z.; Picmaus, J.; Berndtova.
TITLE : Production of Viscose from a Mixture of Beech
(Sulfate) and Spruce (Sulfite) Cellulose
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. průmysl, 1958, 8, No 11, 608-613
ABSTRACT : It has been found that to the spruce (sulfite)
cellulose (C) beech (sulfate) cellulose, of
lower average degree of polymerization (approx.
600), may be added thus eliminating differences
in reactivities of both types of C. C derived
from beech is normally less reactive than the
former. Filterability of a viscose is impaired
with the increased content of beech C.
The author concludes that the use of spruce
and beech C individually is more profitable.
--D. Gorin.
*Fibers.
CARD: 1/1

112
11

Influence of sodium sulfite on the change of polymerization degree of cellulose in the course of xanthation. W. Berndt and Z. Blazek. *Chem. průmysl* 9, 272-3(1959).
The presence of Na_2SO_3 does not retard the degradation of cellulose during the xanthation process, whereas a retarding effect of Na_2SO_3 upon degradation is observed during the preliminary ripening. In the presence of $\text{Na}_2\text{S} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$, the course of degradation during ripening is the same as without Na_2SO_3 , the retarding effect of the latter being overshadowed by Na_2S .
J. Seberda

2 May
4520 (g)
4

BLACE, Z. ; BERNDT, W.

Contribution to the evaluation of the avivage content in the viscose staple fiber. p. 271.

TEXTIL. (Ministerstvo lehkeho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

BLACH, Kazimierz; SMIECINSKI, Wacław

Role of iron in the etiology and therapy of pregnancy anemias. Gin.
polska 32 no.6:659-665 '61.

1. Z II Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobietych Śląskiej AM w Bytomiu
Kierownik: prof. dr B. Stepowski.
(PREGNANCY compl) (ANEMIA HYPOCHROMIC in pregn)

BLACH, Kazimierz; OSSUCH, Rozalia

Treatment of fetal anoxia with cytochrome C. Ginek. pol. 34
no.2:239-244 '63.

1. Z II Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobietych Śląskiej AM w
Bytomiu Kierownik: prof. dr med. B. Stepowski.
(CYTOCHROMES) (ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM)

BLACH, Kazimierz

Oxygenation of the cord blood of newborn infants born from normal and postmature pregnancies. Ginek. Pol. 35 no.2:205-210 Kraków '84.

1. Z II Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobiectw S. Akademii Medycznej w Bytomiu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. B. Błogoch [deceased]).

~~STANISLAWA, Blach~~

Chemical Abst.

Vol. 48 No. 3

Feb. 10, 1954

Cement, Concrete, and Other
Building Materials

Colorimetric determination of iron oxide in cement and its raw materials. Stanislaw Blach. *Cement-Wapno-Gips* 9(18), 127-31(1953).—When the amt. of Fe_2O_3 in cement and its raw materials is below 0.4%, the colorimetric detn. by KCNS (I) or thio-salicylic acid (II) is simpler and more accurate than by titration with KMnO_4 (III). E.g., Fe_2O_3 in limestone is 0.37 by the gravimetric method, 0.36-0.38 by I, 0.35-0.36 by II, and 0.45% by III.

P. J. Hendel

BLACH, STANISLAWA

Poland/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62345

Author: Blach, Stanislaw

Institution: None

Title: Rapid Method of Calcium Oxide Determination

Original

Periodical: Szybkosciowa metoda oznaczania tlenku wapnia, Cement, Wapno, Gips.,
1955, 11, No 4, 91-92; Polish

Abstract: Determination of CaO in cement and cement clinker is carried out with
0.5 g samples to which are added 0.5 g ammonium chloride and 10 ml
hydrochloric acid followed by heating at 100° for 10 minutes. The
solution is diluted to 400 ml, there are added one g of crystalline
sodium potassium tartrate, several drops of methyl red and 40 ml of
ammonium oxalate (4% solution). The solution is boiled and neu-
tralized with 25% solution of ammonia. The precipitate that sepa-
rates is filtered, washed, treated with 5% solution of sulfuric acid

Card 1/2

Poland/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62345

Abstract: and titrated at 80° with 0.2 N solution of K-permanganate to a standard pink coloration. Determination of CaO in lime is carried out in a 0.5 g sample which is fused with 4 g of anhydrous Na-carbonate. The melt is leached with dilute hydrochloric acid, diluted with hot water to 400 ml, there are added one g of crystalline sodium potassium tartrate, several drops of methyl red and 40 ml ammonium oxalate solution, after which the same procedure is followed as above.

Card 2/2

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 44554.

Author : Blach Stanislaw.

Inst :

Title : Accurate Determination of Ash Content of Bituminous
Coal.

Orig Pub: Cement, Wapno, Gips, 1955, 11, No 10, 236.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

11-1-60

P O L .

Gravimetric determination of magnesium oxide in cements and cement raw materials by 8-hydroxyquinoline.
 Stanislawa Blich, *Cement-Wapno-Gips* 11(20), 31-5(1955).
 The procedure is applicable in a routine lab. in a cement mill. A water soln. contg. 3-4% MgO and which is free of SiO₂, Al, Fe, and Ca (the latter by NH₄ oxalate) is heated to 60-70° and treated with 15 cc. of 1% soln. of 8-hydroxyquinoline (I) and 15 cc. of 25% NH₄ under rapid agitation. The sol. is prepd. by dissolving 1 g. of I in 3 cc. of anhydrous EtOH and dilg. with water to 100 cc. The ppt. after filtering to a fine filter is dried at 100° for 1 hr. and then with conc. 5% ammonia until the filtrate becomes colorless. The filter together with Mg(C₈H₆ON)₂ is then dried at 135-145°. When the sample contains more or less than 3-4% MgO, the added amt. of I should be changed accordingly.
 F. J. Hendel

BLACH, Stanislaw

AT V Investigations on the resistance of cements against chemical agents. Stanislaw Blach, *Cement-Wapno-Gips* 11(20), 265-9(1955).—In a series of preliminary investigations, he has tested small beams made of different cements in sea and ordinary water. The compression and bending strength were tested after 2-18 months. The best resistance in sea water was found in the beam made of gypsum-shag cement (1); after 18 months its bending strength was 59.3, and compression strength 379 kg./sq. cm. Calculated factors of chemical resistance of cements and found that I had a factor of 1.42, met-lurgical cement "250" (Polish designation) a factor of 0.87, portland cement "350" 0.73, building cement "250" 0.60, and portland cement "250" only 0.62. A method which will enable testing in a much shorter period of time is needed. P. J. Hendri

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000205420006-2"

BLACHARSKI, Julian; FELTYNOWSKI, Antoni

Microtomy of ultra-thin slices for electron microscopy.
Polski tygod. lek. 11 no.52:2204-2208 24 Dec 56.

1. (Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Krakowie;
kierownik: prof. dr. J. Aleksandrowicz i z Państwowego
Zakładu Higieny w Warszawie; kierownik: prof. dr. F. Przesmycki).
Kraków, ul. Kopernika 17 III Kl in. Chor. Wewn. A.M.

(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON,

microtome for ultra-thin tissue slices (Pol))

(MICROTOMES,

ultra-thin tissue slices for electron microscopy (Pol))

BLACHMAN, L.

KAFAROW, W.; BLACHMAN, L.

"Optimal operative conditions of packed rectifying columns." Tr. from the Russian.
(To be contd.) p. 273. (NAFTA, Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov 53, Krakow)

"Technical progress and research institutes in the USSR." p. 275. (NAFTA, Vol. 9, no. 11,
Nov 53, Krakow)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

ELACHMAN, L.

KAFAROW, W.; BLACHMAN, L.

"Conditions for optimal operation of packed rectifying columns." Tr. from the Russian.
(Conclusion) p. 297. (NAFTA, Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec 53, Krakow)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

BLACHNICKI, Bogdan; SZMIT, Andrzej (Katowice)

Cellular concrete from crushed blast furnace slag in
experimental buildings in mining regions. Przegl budowl
i bud mieszk 33 no.11:674-678 N '61.

BLACHNICKI, Jerzy

~~BLACHNICKI, Jerzy~~; KRYKOWSKI, Wuzebiusz; KAWALSKI, Andrzej

Observations on splenectomy in certain hematological diseases. Polskie
arch. med. wewn. 29 no.3:345-348 1959.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Łodzi Kierownik: prof. dr
med. J. Jabubowski. Adres aytira: Łódź, ul. Sterlinga 1/3, II Kl. Chorob
Wewn.

(BLOOD DISEASES, surgery,
splenectomy (Pol))

(SPLEEN, surg.
excis. in blood dis. (Pol))

Blachowa, M.

Country	: POLAND	H-27
Category	: Chemical Technology. Fermentation Industry	
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51388	
Author	: <u>Blachowa, M.</u> ; Golebiewski, T.	
Institute	: -	
Title	: Investigation of the Hops Bitterness in Polish Beer	
Orig Pub.	: Przem. fermentacyjny, 1958, 2, No 5, 156-160	
Abstract	: The effectiveness of hops (H) utilization was checked by means of determining coefficient of the lixiviation intensity of H (CLI), which was determined from the following expression: $I = 0.01 \sum_{i=1}^n t \cdot p$, where: t-duration of processing of each H portion in minutes; p-volume of an H portion expressed in percent of the total volume of H used; i-number of H portions and coefficient of the bitterness intensity	
Card:	1/5	

Country :
Category : Chemical Technology.

H 27

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51388

Author :
Institute :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : (CRI) of a beer, which was determined by the
Con'd isohumulon content (I) of a beer (spectro-
photometric method). This investigation was
extended to 7 breweries that manufacture 35%
of the total beer in the PDR and that use
different methods of boiling and introduction
of H into brews. The investigations revealed
that there is no relationship between the
methods of dividing H into portions, values
of CLI, and quality of process water, whereas

Card: 2/5

H-146

Country	:		H-27
Category	:	Chemical Technology.	
Abs. Jour	:	Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51388	
Author	:		
Institute	:		
Title	:		
Orig Pub.	:		
Abstract	:	the degree of lixiviation of the bitter component of H is affected simultaneously by such factors as the condition of the treating kettle, conscientiousness and qualification of operators, and conditions of H used. As a criterion of evaluation of the compatibility of a method employed for the introduction of hops into brews, it is recommended to accept the content of I, that should comprize 30-32 mg/l for a pale and light beer (density	
Con'd	:		
Card:	:	3/5	

H 27

Country :
Category : Chemical Technology.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51388
Author :
Institute :
Title :
Orig Pub. :
Abstract : of the starting brew of 90) and 33-35 mg/l
for a pale and heavy beer (120). The optimum
values of CLI for the above should be: 140-
Con'd -with the availability of a soft process
water; 120-with the medium hard water, and
100-with hard water. Volumes of H dosages,
for the described conditions, would depend
on the condition of the process equipment
and on the qualification of operating perso-
nnel. It is recommended to employ CLI and
Card: 4/5

H 27

H-147

Country	:		H-27
Category	:	Chemical Technology.	
Abs. Jour	:	Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 51388	
Author	:		
Institute	:		
Title	:		
Orig Pub.	:		
Abstract	:	CBI for process control and for the correctness of brew hopping at each brewery as well as for the purpose of correcting it when necessary. G. Oshmyan	
Card:		5/5	
Country	:	BULGARIA	H-27

BLACHOWA, Maria

The evaluation of hop harvested in 1961. Przemysl fermentacyjny 6
no.3:74-76 Mr '62.

1. Instytut Przemyslu Fermentacyjnego, Warszawa

BLACHOWSKI, Eugeniusz

A case of complete accretion of the placenta praevia. Gin. polska
32 no.6:653-660 '61.

1. Z Oddziału Położniczego Szpitala Miejskiego w Tarnowie Ordynator:
dr med. A.Syrek.

(PLACENTA PRAEVIA compl)

BLACHOWSKI, Eugeniusz

Spontaneous healing of the perforated uterus with the aid of the omental segment. Ginek. Pol. 33 no.1:1-7 '62.

1. Z Oddziału Ginekologicznego Szpitala Miejskiego w Tarnowie Ordynator:
dr med. A. Syrek.

(UTERUS wds & inj) (OMENTUM)

BLACHOWSKI, Eugeniusz

2 Cases of uterine eversion in Crede's method of the management of 3d stage of labor. Ginek. Pol. 33 no.2:161-167 '62.

1. Z Oddziału Położniczego Szpitala Powiatowego w Wadowicach
Ordynator: lek. med. E. Blachowski.

(UTERUS dis) (DELIVERY compl)

BLACHOWSKI, Eugeniusz

On cases of traumatic injuries of the pregnant uterus. Ginek.
pol. 34 no.6:725-727 '63.

1. Z Oddziału położniczego Szpitala Powiatowego w Wadowicach.
Ordynator: lek. med. E. Blachowski.

BLACHUT, W.

"Economy of wood on building sites." p. 17. (Przemysl Drzewny, Vol. 4, no. 5, May 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

GIRLASU, Gh.; BLACIOS, I.

Increase of agricultural production profitability on the Valea
lui Mihai Collective Farm, Crisana region. Probleme econ 16
no.9:132-138 S '63.

RUDZKI, Edward; FILIPOWICZ-BANACHOWA, Alina; JUNGERMAN, Dorota; MACIEJOWSKA, Ewa; MOSKALEWSKA, Krystyna; BLACZCZYK, Maria

Late allergy in repeated infections of rabbits with staphylococci.
Med. dosw. mikrobiol. 16 no.1:51-54 '64.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej (Kierownik: prof. dr S. Jablonska);
Z Kliniki Okulistycznej (Kierownik: prof. dr S. Altenberger
[deceased]) i z Zakladu Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej (Kierownik: prof.
dr E. Mikulaszek) Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie.

BLADA, Ion

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -not given-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Comunicarile Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, VolXI,
No11, 1961, pp 1333-1337.

Data:

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<p>Synthetic materials for the electric cable and wire industry. 1. Dymowski and S. Bladowski. <i>Przeglad Elektrotech.</i> 20, 170-81 (1938); <i>Chem. Zvesti.</i> 1938, 11, 2810; cf. 1, 1, 11, K20. The best-known synthetic materials are compared from the standpoint of the raw materials from which they are produced (cellulose, lignin or coal, lime, water and air), their method of manufact. (condensation or polymerization), and their phys.-chem. characteristics (thermoplasticity, insulating efficiency, and ability to give protection against corrosion). Tabular data are given. The properties of the synthetic materials and admixts. used in them (softening agents and fillers) are discussed. The advantages and disadvantages of using these materials as insulating materials, protective materials and as substitutes for other materials are discussed. W. A. Moore</p>																																																			
ADD. 5-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																										1934-1935																									
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13

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<p>628.972.6 : 622</p> <p>3889. Electric lighting in coal mines. S. BLA- donnell <i>Przegl. Elektrotech.</i>, 26, 492-500 (1959), 1959 In Polish.</p> <p>Present-day lighting equipment, including fluores- cent, used in Polish, German and British mines is described and recommendations are made for re- ducing weight and preventing glare. Illumination of collieries is now inadequate and badly lacking uni- formity of intensity. Illumination standards for various parts of collieries are drafted, to improve safety and working conditions, also to increase quantity and quality of coal output. Whitewashing of walls to increase light reflection gives a cheap and considerable improvement of illumination.</p> <p>J. LUKASIEWICZ</p>												COMMON VARIABLE'S INDEX											
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SYMBOL SYMBOL												SYMBOL SYMBOL											
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New Types of Circular Conductors in Aluminium Cables. S. Hladowski.
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(In Polish). For 3-phase cables of 1-10 kV, an aluminium conductor is suggested, having three 120°-sector-shaped strands in the centre, which, if necessary, can be built up by one or two layers of stranded round wires. Dimensions of the conductor are reduced by 5-12% below that of a uniform circular strand conductor, resulting in saving of insulation, sheathing, and armouring materials. Cost of the conductors is reduced by 40%, and welding is much simplified. Flexibility of the cable is little affected.

Dec. 1950

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p. 31.

Vol. 11, No. 12, Dec. 1955

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"Load limits of the rubber-insulated electric wiring of mining machinery working intermittently." Biuletyn.

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BLADOWSKI, Stanislaw, prof. dr inz.

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"The Danger of Explosion in Operating Rooms."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 14, 1 Apr 63, pp 518-523.

Abstract: The authors discuss the sources and causes of possible explosions in the operating room and their immediate and delayed effects. They then go into means that can be taken to prevent and minimize the danger of explosions of the varying types. There are no references.

[1/1

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no.4:228-238 '63.

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- 66 -

88910

9,2530

S/143/60/000/004/002/007
A163/A026

AUTHORS: Il'in, V.M.; Bladyko, V.M.; - Engineers

TITLE: Non-Hysteresis Magnetization of Ferromagnetics With the Help of a Natural Oscillator

PERIODICAL: Energetika, 1960, No. 4, pp. 27 - 33

TEXT: The article deals with the non-hysteresis magnetization of ferromagnetics with the help of a natural oscillator. The author presents results of experimental work carried out with a damped ferro-resonance oscillator, and an installation permitting one to obtain non-hysteresis and primary magnetization curves. V.M. Il'in recommends an oscillator (Fig. 1) whose operation is based on the effect of the ferro-resonance of voltage, as a result of which the current in the chain CLL_1 (in case all other elements are switched off) has the characteristic of short pulses corresponding to each maximum network voltage. The pulse response of the power to be supplied from the source to the chain CLL_1 corresponds to the pulse response of the current. At intervals, when the current is equal or close to zero, the chain practically does not receive power. Therefore, when cutting in the capacitor C_1 parallel to the choke 4, free damped

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oscillations will arise in the chain C_1L during these intervals. As a result, the current and the voltage on the linear inductance L_1 have oscillations that use to damp in the course of each semi-period of the voltage U_1 of the power supply source. When connecting the rectifier to the secondary winding of the choke, the effect of the resonance in the circuit is produced by only one semi-period of the voltage U_1 of the network. Due to this fact, oscillations show up at the output of the oscillator, which continuously damp in the course of each period of input voltage. This is one of the most important characteristics of the oscillator in comparison to those now in operation (1). In addition, the diagram permits one to regulate continuously the extent of automatic oscillation damping by changing R and R_1 , and also the maximum amplitude of damped oscillations (by changing the capacitance C) and the frequency of oscillations (by changing the capacitance C_1). The capacitor C_2 , connected to the output of the oscillator, limits the current of the power source frequency and enables to establish resonance conditions in the circuit of the inductive load on the frequency of damped oscillations. This increases the efficiency of the oscillator operation. A diagram of a ballistic installation for obtaining an ideal magnet-

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Non-Hysteresis Magnetization of Ferromagnetics With the Help of a Natural Oscillator

ization curve with the help of a natural oscillator is presented in Figure 3. The model consists of two similar cores O. Each of the core has three windings: a magnetizing one W_1 serving for establishing a constant field and also for demagnetizing the model; the winding W_2 necessary for obtaining a damped magnetic field in the installation; and the measuring winding W_3 . To eliminate the effect of the damped alternating field on the magnetizing and measuring circuit, the windings W_2 are closely connected. At the beginning of experiments, the measuring circuit is opened and the installation is demagnetized with the help of the PV (RU) demagnetization device, which is an autotransformer or a choke with an adjustable air gap. Then, a damped magnetic field is established in the installation with the help of the ΓA (GA) natural oscillator. The maximum amplitude and type of current of the oscillation is controlled by the ΘO (EO) electron oscillograph. Thereupon, the magnetizing circuit is locked with the switch $\Pi(P)$ and a corresponding value of the magnetizing current is supplied to the winding W_1 . According to the key kick of the $\delta \Gamma$ (BG) galvanometer, the unknown (iskomaya) induction is determined on the optimum magnetization curve, i.e.,

$$B_1 = \frac{C_b}{2 \pi w_3} \alpha [gs],$$

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where s = section of one core of the installation, cm^2 ; w_3 = number of coils of the measuring winding; α = key kick of the light spot in scale mm; C_b = ballistic constant of the galvanometer. To determine the ballistic constant of the galvanometer, a pattern-type mutual induction coil M is used. Then, the calibration current I_1 is passed through the primary winding of the coil. When locking or opening the key K_2 , the magnitude of the ballistic key kick is read. The ballistic constant is determined by the formula

$$C_b = \frac{MI_1}{\alpha_1} \cdot 10^8 [\mu\text{sec/mm}],$$

where M = mutual induction of the pattern coil, gn. The recommended diagram of the natural oscillator permits one to perform non-hysteresis magnetization of ferromagnetics. The application of natural oscillations which damp the network voltage in the course of time is more effective than half-wave oscillations.

There are 6 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Belorussian Polytechnical Institute)

PRESENTED: by the Department for Theoretical Principles of Electrical Engineering

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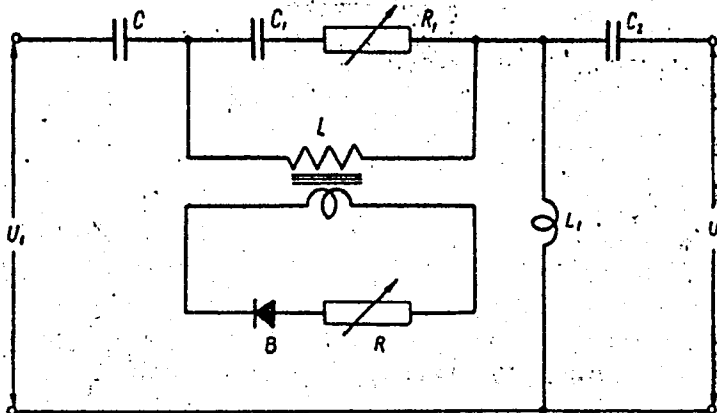
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Figure 1: Principle diagram of a natural oscillator. 1, - choke with secondary winding; 2 - linear inductance L_1 , the value of which is considerably lower than the maximum value of the induction choke; 3 - capacitances C , C_1 and C_2 ; 4 - adjustable resistances R and R_1 ; 5 - semi-conductor valve B .



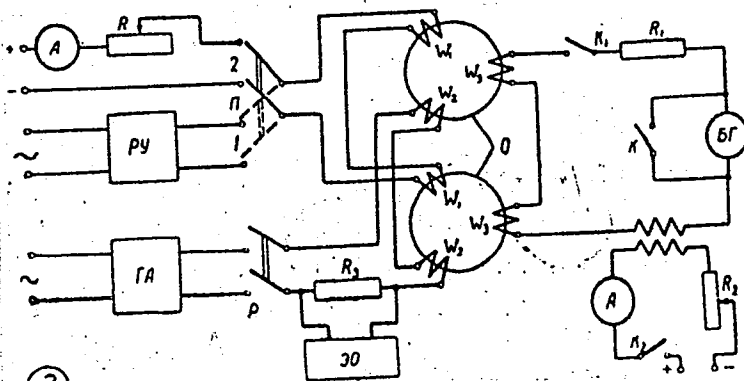
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Non-Hysteresis Magnetization of Ferromagnetics With the Help of a Natural Oscillator

Figure 3: Diagram showing principle of an installation for obtaining non-hysteresis and primary magnetization curves.



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D213/D302

AUTHOR: Bladyko, V.M. Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
Il'yin, V.M., Engineer

TITLE: The influence of some factors on hysteresis-less
magnetization of ferro-magnetic materials

PERIODICAL: Vysshiye uchebnyye zavedeniya. Izvestiya. Energetika,
no. 8, 1960, 49-54

TEXT: The author briefly explains the influence of amplitude, frequency, degree of damping and some other factors on obtaining a hysteresis-less magnetization of ferromagnetic materials using a simultaneous action of d.c. and of damped oscillating fields. The method of obtaining a hysteresis-less magnetization curve using a ferroresonance generator differed from the existing methods in the way of the measuring the induction on a hysteresis-less curve. A peculiarity of this method was that it was designed to obtain a periodical damped

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field in a sample, whose magnetic properties were to be measured. The frequency, the amplitude and the degree of the damping influence the coefficient of increase of induction K which is a ratio of induction B_u of the hysteresis-less curve to the induction B of the initial magnetization curve. The author found the maximum value of k of the order of 130 at 1200 cps, at const. intensity of the d.c. field of $H=8 \cdot 10^{-5}$ oersted. for μ_0 - permalloy ($\mu_a = 20,000$, $\mu_r = 75,000$) (Fig. 1). The variation of values of k is explained by the author by the fact that the number of the magnetizing cycles increased with frequency, but the depth of penetration of the damped field decreased, and the eddy currents increased. The influence of the damping of oscillations was investigated by the author, who found that the best result was obtained with the oscillations damped in $1/3$ of the period T ($T=0.02$ secs). The magnitude of the amplitude had the same influence on the coefficient k for permalloy as for steel 42 (E42). With the increase of amplitude the coefficient k first increases then decreases. For each value of the d.c. field there is a definite value of amplitude of the damped field. The

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influence of the amplitude is greater for the weak d.c. fields. The coefficient of increase of induction k , for a sample of permalloy in the form of coiled tape, was found to be much smaller than for a ring sample. The discrepancy was bigger for a weak d.c. field, showing the influence of the air gap. The hysteresis-less curve was taken in step values of the d.c. current from zero up to a given value and also at the variation of this current, from this value to zero, in the opposite direction. This was achieved by using a system of rheostats $R_1 - R_5$ and a make-before break switch. The hysteresis-less curves taken with step-like changes of the d.c. current were fully repeatable and coincided. This showed that there was a univalued dependence of the induction B_u on a hysteresis-less curve from the voltage H taken with the d.c. and that there was a sufficient accuracy of the measurements and a possibility of the hysteresis-less magnetization with the d.c. This system differed from the earlier suggested systems in the generation made of the damped field and in the technique of measurements. The system consisted of a generator of the damped oscillations

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and of two identical permalloy cores, the latter having three windings; the windings of the input and output signals W_1 and W_2 , connected cummulatively, and of the winding W_3 fed from the generator of the oscillations and connected in opposition. At the switching-on of the d.c. a ballistic galvanometer deflects on a number of divisions k times that number in the absence of a damped field. The sensitivity of the circuit increases with the decrease of the input signal current. There are 6 figures and 8 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Belorussian Polytechnic Institute)

PRESENTED: By Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki
(Department of Theoretical Electrotechnics).

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1960

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24201

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D253/D301

24.2200

AUTHORS: Bladyko, V.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and
Il'in, V.M., Engineer

TITLE: An oscillographic method of controlling magnetic
properties of high frequency ferromagnetic materials

PERIODICAL: Energetika, no. 6, 1961, 1 - 5

TEXT: This paper describes a method of obtaining the magnetization curve and the hysteresis loop on an oscillograph screen. This method is most suitable for a continuous control of magnetic characteristics in magnetic materials and cores in production. The equipment requires a ferro-resonance periodical damped oscillation generator. The life of this arrangement is practically infinite. The working frequency is 1000 cycles and therefore it is used for examining high frequency steel, ferrites and for making cores of identical magnetic properties, in which the eddy current losses are small at this frequency. The set-up consists of a damped oscillation

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